

Atty. Dkt. No.: GTI-1360-CF

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In the Claims

Please **withdraw** Claim Set B: claims numbered 48-67 as entered on March 29, 2004. Also, cancel Claim Set A: claims numbered 1-113, as entered on March 29, 2004. Please add the following new claims numbered 114-132:

114. (new) An electroporation device, comprising:
- a needle-free injector configured to serve as a first electroporation electrode when positioned in contact with a tissue of a patient, wherein the needle-free injector is capable of injecting at least one liquid jet to induce an agent into or beneath the tissue;
 - a second electroporation electrode disposed in spaced relation to the first electroporation electrode; and
 - electrical connections to electrically connect the needle-free injector and the second electroporation electrode with an electrical source for generating electrical current used to effect electroporation.
115. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 114, wherein the second electroporation electrode comprises a ring electrode.
116. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 114, wherein the second electroporation electrode comprises an array of electrodes.
117. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 116, wherein said array of electrodes comprises a micropatch electrode.
118. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 117, wherein said micropatch electrode comprises a meander electrode.
119. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 114, wherein said electrodes further comprise timing sensors.
120. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 114, wherein the second electroporation electrode is also a needle-free injector.
121. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 114 comprising a plurality of needle-free injectors, each of which is configured to serve as an electroporation electrode, and wherein the device comprises electrical connections to electrically connect each electroporation electrode with the electrical source.
122. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 114, wherein the needle-free injector serves as the first electroporation electrode by injecting a conductive fluid comprising the agent and specific resistivity sufficient to allow application of an electrical field to effect electroporation of the tissue.

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123. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 122, wherein the liquid jet acts as an electrode.
124. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 122, wherein the conductive fluid is contained in a partially ionized solvent.
125. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 122, wherein the application of an electric field takes place without the device touching the tissue.
126. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 122, wherein the agent is in a liquid and the injector forces the liquid into the tissue as a conductive or essentially non-conductive liquid jet.
127. (new) An electroporation device according to claim 114, wherein the electrical source is a pulse generator.
128. (new) An electroporation system comprising an electroporation device of claim 114 in electrical communication with an electrical source used to effect electroporation.
129. (new) An electroporation system according to claim 128, wherein the current generated by the electrical source is a wave pulse selected from the group consisting of a square, rectangular, triangular, and an exponential decay wave pulse.
130. (new) An electroporation system according to claim 129, wherein the pulse is monopolar or bipolar.
131. An electroporation system according to claim 128, wherein the electrical source is a pulse generator.
132. (new) An electroporation device, comprising:
- a. an array electrode comprising (i) at least one positive electrode and at least one negative electrode, wherein the electrodes are configured to generate an electrical field to effect electroporation of a tissue of a patient when energized, and (ii) an opening through which a needle-free injector can be inserted, wherein the needle-free injector is capable of injecting a liquid jet comprising an agent into or beneath the tissue; and
 - b. electrical connections to electrically connect the array electrode with an electrical source for generating electrical current used to generate the electrical field to effect electroporation.